

"covering" his/her baby with a blanket by leaving an "exposed part" such as the baby's face. By leaving the baby's face externally, the parent cannot be said not to have covered the baby. The Examiner is requested to consult a dictionary to ascertain that the English verb "to cover" does not require wrapping up something completely and that an act of merely placing something over something else is legitimately referred to as the act of covering. Alternatively, the Examiner is requested to consult any person who has been a parent to ascertain how he/she has covered his/her baby.

The Examiner's finding of claim 29 as being redundant to claim 21 surprises applicant equally strongly because claim 29 requires mutually collinearly extending portions to sandwich the kinked part while claim 21 describes the shape of the kinked part itself without saying anything about the sandwiching parts that connect to the kinked part. The Examiner is therefore required to read claims 21 and 29 carefully until their contents are fully understood.

Claims 21, 29-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by Grimm, and claims 1, 21, 26 and 28-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by Katsuki. In part in view of these references, independent claims 1 and 21 are herein amended firstly to say that the kinked parts on the two lead lines are not only bent in the same direction but also in a side-by-side relationship and secondly to say that each of these kinked parts is semicircularly formed, rather than as being approximately semicircular. Both these additional limitations are well supported by the specification and hence should be deemed enterable.

Grimm does not disclose or even hints at a plurality of lead lines both bent in the same direction so as to form kinked parts which are in a side-by-side relationship. The Examiner refers to numeral 13 as indicating "lead lines" but numeral 13 in Fig. 1 of Grimm points to only two parts of the same lead line. Two parts of a single lead line do not make two lead lines.

Grimm shows only a quarter-circularly bent wire while the kinked parts according to this invention are semicircularly bent. The Examiner is requested to reconsider his conclusion that the difference between quarter circle and semicircle is a matter of degree. A quarter-circle and a semi-circle are qualitatively different. After a quarter-circular turn, one

faces a perpendicular direction. After a semi-circular turn, one faces a backward direction. A perpendicular direction and a backward direction are qualitatively different, especially where, as here, quarter-circularly bent kinks cannot serve the purpose of the present invention. The difference is by a factor of 2, and if two things are different by a factor of 2, one does not say it is a matter of degree. Would one take a double doze of medicine prescribed by the doctor, saying that the difference is only one of degree? Moreover, the quarter-circularly bent portion of Grimm's lead line 13 is not externally exposed. It is exposed from the cover tube 2 but it is exposed to the interior of the connecting part 4. The relatively small sealed interior of the connecting part 4 is not the kind of exterior to which the kinked parts of the present invention are exposed to serve the purpose of the invention. The quarter-circularly bent portion of Grimm's lead line 13 is not exposed externally and this is why it cannot even dream of serving the purpose of this invention.

Katsuki discloses kinked parts each with a semicircularly bent part but fails to disclose or even hint at two kinks bent in the same direction and in a mutually side-by-side relationship, as now required by both claims 1 and 21.

As for claim 26, it should be noted that none of the kinked parts shown by Katsuki is sandwiched between two portions that extend collinearly. In Fig. 1(a), the semicircularly bent portions connect to mutually parallel wire portions but these mutually parallel portions are not collinear.

Thus, neither of these cited references discloses or even hints at all of the characterizations of the kinked parts according to the present invention and limited by these claims.


Claims 6, 23, 24, 27, 31 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Katsuki or Grimm and in view of Clem. Claims 8, 25 and 33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Katsuki or Grimm in view of Wisnia. These claims are all dependent claims, inheriting all the limitations such as those discussed above. The secondary references cited by the Examiner do not disclose or even hint at the kind of kinked parts described in the independent claims. Thus, these cited references, no matter how they are combined in consideration, cannot predicate the Examiner's rejection.

In summary, it is believed that the instant Amendment is completely responsive to the

Office Action and hence that the application is now in condition for allowance.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made."

Respectfully submitted,

  
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**VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE**

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Claims 1 and 21 have been amended as follows:

1. (Thrice amended) A temperature sensor comprising:  
a temperature sensing element having electrodes thereon; and  
elongated electrically conductive lead lines each attached to a corresponding one of said electrodes, said lead lines being elastic, said lead lines each having one end attached to a corresponding one of said electrodes and including an externally exposed semicircular kinked part proximal to the other end, said lead lines being bent in a same direction with respect to each other to form said kinked part such that the kinked parts on said lead lines are in a side-by-side relationship.

21. (Thrice amended) A temperature sensor comprising:  
a temperature sensing element having electrodes thereon;  
elongated electrically conductive lead lines each having one end attached to a corresponding one of said electrodes and ~~an approximately~~ a semi-circularly formed externally exposed kinked part proximal to the other end thereof, said lead lines being bent in a same direction with respect to each other to form said kinked part such that the kinked parts on said lines are in a side-by-side relationship; and  
an electrically insulating cover which covers said temperature sensing element and portions of said lead lines but leaves the kinked parts exposed.